@ 公開特許公報(A) 平2-44691

®Int. Ci. 5

識別記号 庁内整理番号

❸公開 平成2年(1990)2月14日

H 05 B 33/10 33/04 33/22

7254 – 3 K 7254 – 3 K 7254 – 3 K

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 2 (全5頁)

会発明の名称

エレクトロルミネセンス発光素子の製造方法

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明細書

1. 発明の名称

エレクトロルミネセンス発光素子の製造方法 2. 特許請求の範囲

(1) セラミック 基板を有する電極と、透明電極

- との間に強誘電体層および発光層を有するエレクトロルミネセンス発光器子の製造方法において、(a)前記セラミック基板を構成する誘電体からなる少なくとも1つのグリーンシートと、誘電率1000以上を有する強誘電体とからなるグリーンシートを形成する工程、
- (b) 前記誘定体からなるグリーンシートのうちの少なくとも 1 つに金瓜ベーストを印刷する工程、
- (c) 続いて前記印刷技電極を有するグリーンシートを含む前記グリーンシートを積層し、さらに該印刷済電極が露出しているグリーンシート面に、前記強誘電体からなるグリーンシートを復層し、加圧成形し、ついでその成形体を焼成して、厚さが50μα以下の強誘電体層を有するセラミッ

ク基板を形成する工程、

- (e)前記強誘電体層の上に発光層を設け、さらにこの発光層の上に透明電極の層を設ける工程、の上記(a)~(e)の工程からなるエレクトロルミネセンス発光素子の製造方法。
- (2) 強誘電体が鉛系ペロブスカイト構造を有し、かつ黒色あるいは暗褐色を呈することを特徴とする特許請求の範囲第1項記載のエレクトロルミネセンス発光素子の製造方法。
- 3. 発明の詳細な説明

[産業上の利用分野]

本発明は、エレクトロルミネセンス発光素子の 製造方法に関し、更に詳しくは低電圧で発光し て、例えば電子機器等の表示装置として好都合に 使用することができるエレクトロルミネセンス発 光素子の製造方法に関するものである。

[従来の技術]

エレクトロルミネセンス発光素子は、基本的には一方が透明電極である2つの電極間に InS層の如き発光層および誘電体を配置して形成されてい

るもので、例えば特問的の3 mm 1 4 6 3 9 6 号公服的で、例えば特別であるがラス Mm では Mm では

特に後者の製造方法では、絶疑層の誘電率が 1 0 0 0 0 以上あるので、5 0 V程度の低電圧を 用いて駆動することができることが示されている。

[発明が解決しようとする問題点]

しかしながら、一般にエレクトロルミネセンス 発光素子を低電圧を用いて駆動するには、誘電体

と強誘電体のグリーンシートを積層した後、この積層体を焼成して絶縁層を形成した場合には、異なる 2 種類の材料が反応して、強誘電体層の誘電 半を低下させてしまい、したがって強誘電体層に高誘電率を得ることが難しいばかりでなく、アルミナ等の絶縁恭板のグリーンシートと 2 強いにより両者間の投着を十分に得ることができないという欠点もある。

層が高齢電容量を有することが必要であるが、前が高齢電容量を有することが必要であるが、ものの如く絶縁基板としてガラス基板を用いたものでは、誘電体層を確膜技術を用いて形成してで頑張な層のは高齢電容量を持たせるために、該誘電体層の厚さを確くすることができることがでくするという問題が発生するので好ましくない。

また、絶縁基板として焼結アルミナ基板の如きセラミック基板を用いるタイプのものでは、該である。なが、このな層体を焼成して絶縁層を形成しているが、この製造方法は一度焼成した絶縁基位に、さらに焼成するためのグリーンシートを積層しているので、2回の焼成を必要とし、製造工程が繁雑となり、かつコストもかかって好ましくない。

さらにアルミナ等の絶疑姦板のグリーンシート

したがって、本発明は、上述の発見に基づいてなされたものであって、本発明の目的は、高コントラストを有するエレクトロルミネセンス発光器子を簡単な方法で得ることができ、しかも低電圧で発光することができるエレクトロルミネセンス発光器子の製造方法を提供することにある。

[問題点を解決するための手段]

本発明の前記目的は、セラミック基板を有する
で板と、透明電極との間に強誘電体層および発光
層を有するエレクトロルミネセンス発光系子の製造方法において、

(a) 前記セラミック基板を構成する誘電体からなる少なくとも1つのグリーンシートと、誘電型1000以上を有する強誘電体とからなるグリーンシートを形成する工程、

(b) 前記誘電体からなるグリーンシートのうちの少なくとも1つに金属ペーストを印刷する工程、

(c) 続いて前記印刷技電極を有するグリーン シートを含む前記グリーンシートを積層し、さら に該印刷済電極が露出しているグリーンシート面に、前記強誘電体からなるグリーンシートを積層し、加圧成形し、ついでその成形体を焼成して、厚さが50μ ■ 以下の強誘電体層を有するセラミック基板を形成する工程、

(e)前記強誘電体層の上に発光層を設け、さらにこの発光層の上に透明電極の層を設ける工程、の上記(a)~(e)の工程からなるエレクトロルミネセンス発光素子の製造方法および前記強誘電体が鉛系ペロブスカイト構造であって、しかも黒色あるいは暗褐色を呈するものである前記のエレクトロルミネセンス発光素子の製造方法によって退成された。

[発明の具体的な説明]

以下本発明を具体的に説明する.

まず、本発明に用いられる強誘電体は鉛系ペロブスカイト構造を有し、誘電率が 1 0 0 0 0 以上であって、しかも黒色あるいは暗褐色を呈するものであり、具体的には、例えばPbTiO₃、PbZrO₃、Pb(Mg_{1/2},Nb_{2/2})O₃、Pb(fe_{2/2},W_{1/2})O₃、

ミナ系、酸化チタン系、チタン酸マグネシウム系、酸化硅素系、また強誘電体成分としては、誘電率が 1 0 0 0 0 以上であって、具体的には例えば PbTiO3、 Pb ZrO3、 Pb (Mal/3Nb2/3) 03等およびこれらの固溶体等が挙げられる。

本発明において絶縁基板として用いられるグリーンシートの厚さは、特に制限はないが、通常 1 0 0 ~ 6 0 0 μ m の範囲が好ましい。

本発明において、強誘電体のグリーンシートに 用いられる材質と絶縁器板として用いられるグ リーンシートに用いられる材質とは、同一材料を 用いることが好ましい。

本発明において絶縁基板として用いられる少なくとも 1 つのグリーンシートには、必要な金属導体を印刷することができる。金属導体は A g ベースト、 A g / P d ペースト 等を適宜用いることができる。

 Pb (Mn, / , Nb, / , ,) 0 , 等 およびこれらの固容体等が挙 げられる。

登誘電体のグリーンシートの形成は、この技術 分野において通常用いられる方法で行われ、例え ば強誘電体の粉末、有機溶媒、可塑剤、有機バイ ンダー等を混練して得られた泥しょう物をドク ターブレード等を用いて長尺とし、所塑の長さに 切断してグリーンシートにする。

本発明において用いられるグリーンシートの厚さは、 7 0 μα 以下、好ましくは 2 0 μα ~ 5 0 μα にするのがよい。グリーンシートの厚さが 7 0 μα より大きいと、所望の低電圧が得られない。またその厚さが 2 0 μα より小さい場合は、グリーンシートの形成が困難となるばかりでなく、耐電圧が低下する傾向があり、好ましくない。

本発明において絶疑基板として用いられるグリーンシートは、通常セラミック基板として用いられるものであれば、そのいづれのものでも用いることができ、例えば誘電体成分としては、アル

いられる少なくとも1つは金属導体が印刷されたグリーンシートを必要枚数積層した後、得られた積層体をこの技術分野において通常用いられる方法(例えば800℃~1200℃で焼成する)で焼成することによって強誘電体層を有するセラミック基板を製造する。

このようにして得られた強誘電体層を有するセラミック基板は、無色~暗褐色を呈している。

発光層の厚さは、0.1 ~ 0.8μm が好ましい。 透明電極としては、ITO (Inz0z·Sn0z)の透明な 導電性被膜の 0.1μα 前後の厚さの層が用いられる。

これらの層を形成する輝膜技術には、蒸着法、スパッタ法、CVD法、特にMO-CVD法、PVD法等があり、この技術分野において慣用されているものを利用することができる。

このようにして得られたエレクトロルミネセンス発光素子は、強誘電体層の厚さが 7 0 μ m 以下、好ましくは 2 0 μ m ~ 5 0 μ m であるので、該発光素子の発光開始電圧は 3 0 V ~ 5 0 V という低い電圧で使用することができ、しかも前記強誘電体層が無色~暗褐色を呈しているので、発光状態が良好で、しかも高コントラストのものが得られる。

本発明の方法によって製造されたエレクトロルミネセンス発光素子は、電子機器の表示装置として用いられ、この他計器などの文字盤、表示板、表札、座席打、誘導灯、下足灯等に用いられる。 【実施例】

つぎに、実施例を挙げて本発明を更に詳しく説

体を製造した。この積層体を1000℃で焼成することにより強誘電体層を有するセラミック基板が得られた。

このようにして得られた強誘電体層を有するセラミック基板の強誘電体層の厚さは 5 0 μ m であり、その強誘電体層の表面は黒色~暗褐色を呈していた。また誘電率は 1 2 0 0 0 あった。

つぎにエレクトロルミネセンス発光素子を形成するために、発光層としてMnをドーブしたInSをスパッタリング法により 0.6μm の厚さに形成し、つづいてこの発光層の上に同じスパッタリング法を用いて ITO膜 (In 20 3・Sn 0 2) である透明な導電性被膜を 0.2μm の厚さに形成した。

このようにして得られたエレクトロルミネセンス発光素子は30 Vから発光を開始し、高コントラストの表示が得られた。

[発明の効果]

本発明においては、絶疑基板および強誘電体層の両方を、共に鉛系ペロブスカイト構造を有し、かつ誘電率が10000以上の黒色あるいは暗褐

明するが、本発明はこの実施例に限定されない。 実施例

(Pba. s 8 a a a . 1) [Tio. r (M 8 1 / 2 N b 2 / 2) o. s (Fe z / 2 N b 2) o. s (Fe z / 2 N b 2) o. s (Fe z / 2 N b 2) o. s (Fe z / 2 N b 2) o. s (Fe z / 2 N b 2) o. s (Fe z / 2 N b 2) o. s (Fe z / 2 N b 2) o. s (Fe z / 2 N b 2) o. s (Fe z / 2 N b 2) o. s (Fe z / 2 N b 2) o. s (Fe z / 2 N b 2) o. s (Fe z

次に前記の泥しょう物の残邸から、同様にして厚さ 1000μα の絶縁基板用のグリーンシートを作製し、つづいてこの絶縁基板用のグリーンシートにスルーホールを形成した後、該グリーンシートにAg/Pd ベーストの回路バターンを印刷した。

まずこのようにして得られた印刷店のグリーンシートを2枚重ねた後、この上に前記の強誘電体層として用いられるグリーンシートを重ね、ついで該積層体を然圧着して強誘電体層を有する積層

色を呈する強誘な体のグリーンシートを用いるか、あるいはその一方である絶縁基板として強誘な体層と反応し難く、しかも強誘な体層の誘定率よりも低誘定率を有するグリーンシートを用いたので、低電圧で発光することができ、かつ高コントラストを有するエレクトロルミネセンス発光素子を簡単な方法で製造することができる。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は、本発明の製造方法で製造されたエレクトロルミネセンス発光素子を示す断面図である。

符合の説明

代理人弁理士

1:透明電極、 2:発光層、

3:強誘電体層、 4:絶疑基板、

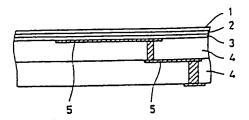
5:內部電極。

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第1図



(19) The Patent Office in Japan

(12) Public Patent Report (A)

- (11) Patent application number **HEI 2 44691**
- (43) Open date February 14, 1990

(51) Int.Cl. ⁵	ID symbol	Reference number for the patent office use
H 05 B 33/10		7254-3K
33/04		7254-3K
33/22		7254-3K

Request for examination: Examination not requested Number of claims: 2 (Total: 5 pages)

- (54) Name of Invention: Manufacturing method of electro luminescent emitting element
- (21) Application number TOKUGAN SHO 63-193408
- (22) Application date August 4, 1988
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Details

1. Name of invention

Manufacturing method of the electro luminescent emitting element

2. Range of the patent claims

- (1) It is concerning the manufacturing method of the electro luminescent emitting element, which shall contain the emission layer and ferroelectric layer between the electrode, which shall have the ceramic substrate, and the transparent electrode.
 - (a) It is a process of forming at least one green sheet, which is composed of the dielectric, which shall compose the abovementioned ceramic substrate, and another green sheet, which is composed of the ferroelectric, which shall have the dielectric rate of at least 10000.
 - (b) It is a process to print the metallic paste to at least one of the green sheet, which is composed of the abovementioned dielectric.
 - (c) It is a process of forming the ceramic substrate, which shall contain the ferroelectric layer of the thickness less than 50 μm, which is created by firing the molded material, which is molded by the pressure molding, which is applied to the green sheet, which is composed of the abovementioned ferroelectric, which is laminated to another green sheet where the printed electrode is exposed, which is laminated to the abovementioned green sheet, which shall contain the printed electrode.
 - (e) It is a process, which is to create the transparent electrode layer on the emission layer, which is created on the abovementioned ferroelectric layer.

It is a manufacturing method of the electro luminescent emitting element, which is created by the processes of the abovementioned (a) to (e).

(2) It is a manufacturing method of the electro luminescent emitting element, which is mentioned in (1) of the range of the patent claims, which shall be characterized by possessing the lead perovskite structure in the ferroelectric as well as indicating black color or dark brown color.

3. Detailed explanation of the invention [Utility field of the industry]

This invention is concerning the manufacturing method of the electro luminescent emitting element, and in detail, it is regarding the manufacturing method of the electro luminescent emitting element, which shall produce emission at the low voltage and can be used favorably, for example, for the display equipment of electronic machinery, etc.

[Existing technique] Electro luminescence is basically created by arranging the emission layer and the dielectric such as the ZnS layer between two electrodes of one being the transparent electrode, therefore, for example, concerning the patent report of KOKUKAISHO 63-146396, the manufacturing method of the abovementioned electro luminescent emitting element is shown, that is, either creating it using a forming technique (for example, deposition technique, CVD method or sputtering method, etc.) to create the transparent electrode, which is composed by the ITO film, the dielectric layer, the emission layer, the dielectric layer and the electrode layer to the glass substrate, or creating it by printing the conductive paste to the ceramic substrate such as the sintered

almina substrate, and then after laminating the green sheet of the ferroelectric on top of this, the lower insulation layer shall be created by firing these laminated layers, then the emission layer and the transparent electrode shall be attached to this insulation layer in sequence.

Especially concerning the latter manufacturing method, due to the reason that it has more than 10000 dielectric rate of the insulation layer, it is possible to drive by low voltage such as around 50V.

[Problems to be solved by the invention]

However, generally, in order to be able to drive the electro luminescent emitting element using the low voltage, the dielectric layer must contain high electrostatic capacity, however, due to the reason that the dielectric layer of the abovementioned material, which shall use the glass substrate as the insulation substrate, is created by the thin film technique, high dielectric rate cannot be obtained. Therefore, in order to make the said dielectric layer, which is obtained by the thin film technique, have high electrostatic capacity, such a method is tried as to make the thickness of the said dielectric layer thinner, however, although it is able to obtain the high electrostatic capacity by thinning the thickness of the dielectric, such method is not recommended due to the reason that the withstand voltage becomes lower.

Also, concerning the type, which shall use the ceramic substrate such as sintered almina substrate as for the insulation substrate, the insulation layer is created by firing the layered material, which is composed of laminating the green sheet of the ferroelectric on the said ceramic substrate, however, because in this manufacturing method, the green sheet shall be laminated for firing to the insulation substrate, which the firing has already been performed, and therefore, this method shall require 2 firing processes, which makes the manufacturing process more complicated and makes the cost higher.

Further, in the case that the forming of the insulation layer is made by firing the laminated material, which shall be the laminated layer of the green sheet of the insulation substrate such as almina, etc., and the green sheet of the ferroelectric, 2 different kinds of material shall react to each other, which makes the dielectric rate of the ferroelectric lower, therefore, it is not only very difficult to obtain the high dielectric rate in the ferroelectric layer, but also, it is not able to accomplish sufficient bonding between the two different green sheets due to the reason of the physical differences between the green sheet of the insulation substrate such as almina, etc. and the green sheet of the ferroelectric.

Therefore, the inventors of this invention has examined the abovementioned problems in the various ways, and it was discovered that it was possible to manufacture such electro luminescent emitting, which shall emit at the low voltage and shall have high contrast, by using either the same kind of green sheet, which the ferroelectric shall indicate at least 10000 of the dielectric rate of either black color or dark brown color as well as having the lead perovskite structure, for both, or such green sheet, which is difficult to react against the ferroelectric layer and shall have a lower dielectric rate than the dielectric rate of the

ferroelectric layer, for one of the green sheet, which shall be used as the insulation substrate.

Therefore, this invention is concerning the abovementioned discovery, and the purpose of this invention is to provide the simple method of obtaining the electro luminescent emitting element, and the manufacturing method of the electro luminescent emitting element, which shall emit at the low voltage.

[The method of how to solve the problem]

The abovementioned purpose of this invention was accomplished by the below manufacturing method of the electro luminescent element. It is concerning the manufacturing method of the electro luminescent emitting element, which shall contain the emission layer and ferroelectric layer between the electrode, which shall have the ceramic substrate, and the transparent electrode.

- (a) It is a process of forming at least one green sheet, which is composed of the dielectric, which shall compose the abovementioned ceramic substrate, and another green sheet, which is composed of the ferroelectric, which shall have the dielectric rate of at least 10000.
- (b) It is a process to print the metallic paste to at least one of the green sheet, which is composed of the abovementioned dielectric.
- (c) It is a process of forming the ceramic substrate, which shall contain the ferroelectric layer of the thickness less than 50 μm, which is created by firing the molded material, which is molded by the pressure molding, which is applied to the green sheet, which is composed of the abovementioned ferroelectric, which is laminated to another green sheet where the printed electrode is exposed, which is laminated to the abovementioned green sheet, which shall contain the printed electrode.
- (e) It is a process, which is to create the transparent electrode layer on the emission layer, which is created on the abovementioned ferroelectric layer.

It is a manufacturing method of the electro luminescent emitting element, which is created by the processes of the abovementioned (a) to (e), and the abovementioned ferroelectric shall possess the lead perovskite structure as well as indicating black color or dark brown color.

[Detailed explanation of the invention]
Herebelow the invention shall be explained in detail.

First of all, the ferroelectric, which is used in this invention, shall have the lead perovskite structure, the dielectric rate of at least 10000 and shall indicate either black or dark brown color, in detail, for example, they are PbTiO₃, PbZrO₃, Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃, Pb(Fe_{2/3}W_{1/3})O₃ and Pb(Mn_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃, and the solid solution of those.

A common method of this technical field is used in order to create the green sheet of the ferroelectric, that is, for example, powder of the ferroelectric, organic solvent, plasticizer

and organic binder, etc. shall be mixed, then the mixture is adjusted by the doctor blade coater, and then by cutting the adjusted mixture to the desired length to create a green sheet.

The thickness of the green sheet, which is used in this invention shall be less than 70 μm , and preferably between 20 μm and 50 μm . If the thickness of the green sheet is bigger than 70 μm , the desired low voltage cannot be obtained. Also, if the thickness is less than 20 μm , not only forming the green sheet becomes difficult, but also the withstand voltage tends to go down, which is not recommendable.

Any substrate, which is used as an ordinary ceramic substrate, can be used for the green sheet, which is used for the insulation substrate in this invention, for example, as for the dielectric component, almina, titanium oxide, magnesium titanium oxide and silicon oxide, etc. can be used, and as for the ferroelectric component, the dielectric rate shall be at least 10000, and in detail, for example, they are PbTiO₃, PbZrO₃, Pb(Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃, Pb(Fe_{2/3}W_{1/3})O₃ and Pb(Mn_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})O₃, and the solid solution of those.

The thickness of the green sheet, which is used as the insulation substrate in this invention, shall have no special limit, however, usually it is preferable to be in the range of $100 \text{ to } 600 \, \mu\text{m}$.

Concerning this invention, the same material shall preferably be used for the material, which is used for the green sheet of the ferroelectric, and the material, which is used for the insulation substrate.

It is able to print necessary metallic conductor to at least one of the green sheets, which are used for the purpose of the insulation substrate in this invention. As for the metallic conductor, Ag paste and Ag/Pd paste, etc. can be used.

Concerning this invention, the ceramic substrate, which shall have ferroelectric layer, shall be manufactured, by firing the obtained layer, which is the laminated layer of necessary number of layers laminated of both kinds of green sheets, which is the green sheet of the ferroelectric, which is obtained by the abovementioned method, and the other green sheets, which are used for the insulation substrate, which the metallic conductor is printed to at least one of them, and such firing method shall be the ordinary firing method, which is used in this technical field (for example, fired at 800 °C to 1200 °C).

Such ferroelectric layer, which is obtained by the abovementioned method, which shall contain the ceramic substrate, shall indicate the block color to the dark brown color.

Next, the emission layer and the transparent electrode layer shall be coated in sequence on the ferroelectric layer of the ceramic substrate, which shall have the abovementioned ferroelectric layer, and as for the emission layer, the metal doped phosphor material shall be used, and the example of those are mentioned below, which is the material that are normally used in this technical field. They are ZnS: Cu, Cl (blue green), ZnS: Cu, I (purple), ZnS: Cu, Al (green), ZnS: Cu (red), ZnS: Mn²⁺ (yellow orange), ZnS: TbF₃

(green), ZnS: EuF₃ (red), ZnS: SmF₃ (red), ZnS: PrF₃ (blue green), CaS: EuF₃ (red) and SrS: Ce (blue green), etc.

The thickness of the emission layer is preferably within the range of 0.1 to 0.8 µm.

As for the transparent electrode, the layer of the thickness of around 0.2µm of the transparent conductive coated film of ITO (In₂O₃, SnO₂) shall be used.

As to the thin film technique, there is the deposition technique, the sputtering method, the CVD method (especially the MO-CVD method) and the PVD method, etc., and any of those methods, which are in common within this technical field.

The ferroelectric of such electro luminescent emitting element, which is obtained by the abovementioned method, shall be less than 70 μ m, and preferably within the range of 20 μ m to 50 μ m, therefore, the emission starting voltage of the said emitting element can be the low voltage of between 30 V and 50 V, further, because the abovementioned ferroelectric layer shall indicate the black color to the dark brown color, the emission condition is good and it can obtain high contrast.

The electro luminescent emitting element, which is manufactured by the method of this invention, shall be used for the display equipment of the electronic machineries as well as the dial plate of an instrument, display boards, door plates, seat lights, guidance lights and foot lights, etc.

[Example of implementation]

Next, this invention shall be explained in further details using the example of the implementation, however, this invention shall not be limited to the implementation example.

Example of implementation

100 part by weight of lead perovskite powder, which is indicated as the composition of (Pb_{0.9}Ba_{0.1}) [Ti_{0.2} (Mg_{1/3}Nb_{2/3})_{0.5} (Fe_{2/3}W_{1/3})_{0.3}], 50 part by weight of organic solvent [ethanol (ethyl alcohol), n-butanol (n-butyl alcohol)], 3 part by weight of dibutyl phthalate and 3 part by weight of polyvinyl butyral were mixed very well. A part of the obtained mixture was made into a long shaped material of the thickness of 60 µm using the doctor blade coater, and then the green sheet, which shall be used for the ferroelectric layer, was created by cutting this.

Next, the green sheet for the insulation substrate of the thickness of 300 µm shall be created by the same method using the remaining part of the abovementioned mixture, then after creating a through hole to the green sheet for the insulation layer, the circuit pattern of Ag/Pd paste was printed to the said green sheet.

First of all, after laminating 2 pieces of the green sheets, which are already printed by the abovementioned method, the green sheet for the abovementioned ferroelectric layer was

laminated on top, then by heat crimping the said laminated layer, the layered material, which shall contain the ferroelectric layer, was manufactured. By firing this layered material at 1000 °C, the ceramic substrate, which shall contain the ferroelectric layer, could be obtained.

The thickness of the ferroelectric of the ceramic substrate, which shall have the ferroelectric by the abovementioned method, was $50 \mu m$, and the surface of the ferroelectric was indicating between the black color and the dark brown color. Also, the dielectric rate was 12000.

Next, in order to create the electro luminescent emitting element, an emission layer was created using the Mn doped ZnS by the sputtering method to the thickness of 0.6 μ m, then the transparent conductive coating, which shall be ITO (In₂O₃, SnO₂), was created on top of this emission layer by the sputtering method to the thickness of 0.2 μ m.

The electro luminescent emitting element, which was obtained by the abovementioned method, began emitting at 30V, and high contrast display was obtained.

[Effectiveness of the invention]

Concerning the invention, it is possible to manufacture such electro luminescent emitting, which shall emit at the low voltage and shall have high contrast, by a simple method using either the same kind of green sheet, which the ferroelectric shall indicate at least 10000 of the dielectric rate of either black color or dark brown color as well as having the lead perovskite structure, for both, or such green sheet, which is difficult to react against the ferroelectric layer and shall have a lower dielectric rate than the dielectric rate of the ferroelectric layer, for one of the green sheets, which shall be used as the insulation substrate.

4. Simple explanation of the figure

Figure 1 shall indicate the cross section figure of the electro luminescent emitting element, which is manufactured by the manufacturing method of this invention.

Explanation of the symbols

- 1. Transparent electrode
- 2. Emission later
- 3. Ferroelectric layer
- 4. Insulation layer
- 5. Internal electrode

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Figure 1 (P.543)